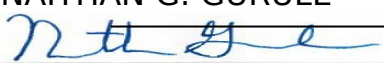
	LOS LUNAS POLICE DEPARTMENT		
	OPERATIONS	NUMBER: OPR.06.01(C)	EFFECTIVE DATE: December 21, 2011
	SUBJECT: SWAT Team Chemical Munitions		REVIEW DATE: February 10, 2017
	AMENDS/ SUPERSEDES:	NMSA:	
NMMLEPSC STANDARDS: OPR.06.01(C)		APPROVED BY CHIEF OF POLICE NAITHAN G. GURULE  Signature	

I. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this policy to establish guidelines for the use of chemical agents to effectively deal with barricaded suspects that pose a threat to citizens, hostages, or officers, and are believed to be armed and violent.

II. POLICY:

Barricaded suspects pose a significant threat to the safety of the neighborhood or area of occurrence and are a threat to the lives of citizens and officers. The refusal to submit to arrest and exit a barricade position is indication of irrational behavior and/or violent criminal intent. Officers called upon to respond to barricade events shall follow the procedures of containment, communications, evacuation, command and control, use of force, and use of chemical agents as enumerated in this policy.

III. DEFINITIONS:

Barricaded Suspect(s): A person(s) who uses any shelter, conveyance, structure or building as a barrier against law enforcement and refuses to exit and submit to custody or arrest. A person(s) who is armed and in a position of hiding and refuses to submit to custody or arrest.

Chemical Agents:

CS Gas: Ortho Chlorobenzalmalonontrile

CN Gas: Chloro-Aceto-Pheone

IV. OC: OLEORESIN CAPSICUM

The above named are the most common chemical agents used by American law enforcement. These agents are most effective on individuals who are lucid with a normal pain threshold. CS gas is generally considered more effective than CN or OC. Chemical agents can be applied to a target location by firing long range projectiles 40mm launcher or hand thrown gas "Grenades," or by volume dispensers. These agents are known to be effective on the mentally disturbed and suicidal subjects, as well as on criminal suspects.

V. CHEMICAL MUNITIONS DEPLOYMENT OFFICERS

- A. Due to the specialized nature of these munitions, only selected personnel who have successfully completed the approved training course shall be certified / authorized to deploy chemical munitions. The officer(s) deploying the chemical munitions will be referred to as the Chemical Munitions Deployment Officer (CMDO).

VI. AUTHORIZATION FOR CHEMICAL MUNITIONS DEPLOYMENT

- A. With the exception of emergency circumstances (for example, life threatening situations) any plan developed to deploy chemical munitions will be subject to the authorization of the ~~Incident~~ **Tactical (revised 02/10/17)** Commander.

CS Gas: Ortho Chlorobenzalmalononitrile

CN Gas: Chloro-Aceto-Pheone

OC: Oleoresin Capsicum

VIII. CHEMICAL MUNITIONS DEPLOYMENT PROCEDURES - **BARRICADED SUSPECT/SUBJECT (revised 02/10/17)**

- A. A barricaded suspect or subject incident shall be contained and a command structure that is appropriate for the time frame, the location, and the tactical problem presented by the suspect/subject shall be in place.
 - 1. As soon as reasonably possible, a communications effort should be made directing the suspect to exit the location and submit to arrest or custody.

2. A tactical deployment that would include containment and based upon the terrain or environment, long rifle positions, arrest team, entry team, emergency entry team or mobile option team should be in place.
3. An evacuation of citizens from the affected area should be accomplished to prevent contamination of uninvolved persons.
4. The deployment of pyrotechnic chemical agents should be avoided for any enclosed structure due to the risk of fire. However, in the event pyrotechnic chemical agents are to be used, the fire district shall be notified and requested to stand by near the scene of the incident.
5. Only Department personnel who are trained and certified shall deploy chemical agents.
6. Prior to deployment of chemical agents, when practical, notification to police personnel present should be given to avoid exposing unprotected personnel and citizens to the agent.
7. Chemical agents may be deployed when necessary, with the approval of the ~~Incident~~ Tactical (revised 02/17/10) Commander.

IX. VOLUME OF CHEMICAL AGENT TO BE DEPLOYED

- A. Only that amount of chemical agent that is reasonable shall be used.
- B. Basic deployment of chemical agents dictates that its use is most effective when it is a surprise to the suspect(s)/Subject(s). Therefore, no announcement of its use is required.
- C. Announcing the use of chemical agents is not prohibited.
- D. The obsolete formulas known as LCt50 or Lethal Concentration and Time, and Ict50 Incapacitation Concentration and Time, that are derived from the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Chemical Agents Manual shall not be used. The IACP declared the manual obsolete in 1991 and again in 1993. The application of the appropriate amount of chemical agent shall be monitored, determined, and controlled by the on-scene supervisor. Only a reasonable amount should be used.
- E. The amount of chemical agent to be used should be predicated upon:
 1. The seriousness of the offense;
 2. The threat to the community posed by the suspect/subject;
 3. The location: size, single level or multi-level, available windows

- or areas for insertion of chemical agents, wind and weather, and type of chemical agent being used;
4. The available positions and locations from which chemical agents can be deployed;
 5. The available gas team members that can be used to deploy agents;
 6. The potential for injury to persons inside the locations such as hostages who are elderly or under the age of twelve years;
7. The reaction of the suspect/subject to the gas.

X. CHEMICAL MUNITIONS DEPLOYMENT PROCEDURES

- A. Deployment procedures shall fall into two (2) categories: (1) Systematic Gas Out and (2) Total Gas Out.
1. Munitions should be fired using trajectory to minimize injury to subjects inside the location;
 2. When practical, the upper corners of windows will be used in conjunction with upward trajectory;
 3. Chemical agents projectiles shall not be “direct fired” at a human target;
 4. Verbal direction should be used with the insertion of chemical agents; i.e., “Exit the front door, unarmed, with your hands up, and you will not be harmed;”
 5. Where practical, cover and/or concealment should be used when deploying chemical agents.
 6. After the scene is secure and the suspect is in custody all deployed munitions and fragments should be removed from the scene.

XI. DECONTAMINATION

A. Persons

Persons exposed to chemical agents shall be provided with decontamination assistance in a reasonable time;

1. Flushing with cool clear water for at least ten minutes can relieve excessive skin contamination.
2. Arrestees and custodies shall be taken to a medical facility and given treatment, as necessary, in a reasonable amount of time.
3. TEMS personnel will conduct the decontamination process and administer medical treatment, if necessary.

B. Buildings

1. All spent chemical munitions containers will be removed from the objective.
2. As soon as possible, doors and windows should be opened and exhaust fans, if available, should be utilized to assist with ventilation.
3. The use of a commercial cleaning company, experienced with chemical agents, may be necessary in some cases.

XII. REPORTING

- A. The deployment of any chemical agent in any amount or number shall be reported to a supervisor as soon as practical. A written report prepared by the CMDO shall document the:
1. Chemical agents used;
 2. The number of devices used;
 3. The justification for use;
 4. The names of officers who dispersed the chemical agents;
 5. Any medical treatment and decontamination provided;
 6. Any injuries.

Note: This policy is intended to provide department personnel with guidance during critical incidents requiring the use of chemical agents. More detailed information regarding the use of chemical agents is contained within department training materials.